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was his cousin or foster brother, and they durst not correct the soldier, lest he should fly in their face or run away. These officers had seen and knew no more than their men, and consequently understood as little how to exercise or train them.¹

Who these officers were is shown by John D'Alton's Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of King James's Irish Army List, published in 1861 in two parts (first edition, 1855), D'Alton takes every regiment and gives a biography of each commissioned officer, as far as materials for the purpose exist, and some account of the family to which the officer belonged.

On the policy pursued by James in Ireland and his conduct there Macaulay quoted largely from the despatches of Avaux, the French Ambassador. These despatches were then available in a privately printed volume ; recently, the Irish Manuscripts Commission has reproduced the volume under the title, *Negotiations de M. le Comte D'Avaux en Irlande, 1689-90* (1934). The French policy in Ireland was clearly set forth in one of the despatches of Louvois, a minister of Louis XIV, to Avaux :

In the position in which the King of England [James II] now is, he ought only to think how to maintain himself in Ireland and to realise that if he is driven thence he will never return to England. He ought then, forgetting that he has ever been King of England and of Scotland, only to

think of what can improve Ireland and of the measures which can facilitate his stopping there.⁸

Another interesting passage is the character of Tyr-cornei which Avaux draws :

He is not as able as could be wished, and he does not like trouble or work. But he does accomplish much good be-

¹ Journal of John Stevens, pp. 61-64, ^a Avaux, p. 277.